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SOURCE Politika. (Information requested.)

**NEED FOR MORE MINERS
NOTED IN YUGOSLAVIA**

General Industrial Reports

SHORTAGE OF NEW WORKERS -- Politika, No 13083, 17 Nov 48

The most serious mining problem of 1948 has been the manpower shortage which was most apparent in May and June. In most mines, however, the workers made up for the lack of manpower by better organization and mechanization so that the plan for the first half-year was met over 97 percent for coal and over 100 percent for nonferrous metals.

The introduction of the brigade system is largely responsible for greatly increased production during recent months: in brown coal mines, 46 percent greater than in 1946; in lignite mines, 42 percent greater; and in hard coal mines, 5 percent greater.

Only 10 percent of the new workers called for by the plan were hired at Bor or Zenica, and recruiting also was unsatisfactory at Kakanj, Breza, the Zasaški mines, Kraka, Banovici, Dobra Greca, and some other mines. Many miners have taken other employment, and many mines and manpower authorities have neglected their recruiting programs.

The program to train skilled labor throughout the Yugoslav mining industry was highly successful. About 180 trainees qualified, as specialists, this year at Kakanj, over 200 at Breza, about 260 at Zenica, nearly 300 at Bor and Trepcja, and about 350 in the Zaslavski mines. However, many more skilled miners are needed. Many mining enterprises opened industrial schools of some type at the beginning of September.

MANPOWER SHORTAGE IN BOSNIAN MINES -- Politika, No 13075, 7 Nov 48

The unsatisfactory results of the labor recruiting program for the Zenica, Kakanj, and Breza mines in central Bosnia must be blamed on certain srez recruiting authorities. Comfortable housing, varied and nourishing food, good clothing and shoes are readily available, and new miners are treated well.

- 1 -

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However, about 1,200 new workers have left Zenica, over 200 have left Breza, and nearly 150 have left Kakanj. These figures reflect the inadequate efforts of the recruiting authorities of the Teslic, Bosanski Samac, Modric, Fojnica, Visoko, Doboj, Derventa, Duvno, and some other areas. A proper recruiting program should permit the three mines to complete and substantially exceed their production plans.

CROATIAN INDUSTRIES MEET PLANS -- Politika, No 13081, 14 Nov 48

Twenty four Croatian industries of significance to the republic have already completed their 1948 plans.

The metal industries "Bratstvo," "Metal-bakelit," "Gorica," "Tvornica Olovnih Proizvoda" (Lead Products Factory), "Marko Oreskovic," "Tekstil-stroj" (Textile Machinery), and "Sila" had completed their plans by 31 October. "Bratstvo" was proclaimed the best enterprise in the Croatian metal industry for 1948.

During October, "Pilot," which takes gravel from the Adriatic, the lime plant "Industrija Kreca," and other enterprises of the construction industry completed their plans.

The textile plants "Vrba," "Jadranka," and "Krapinska Tekstilna Industrija" had met their plans by the end of October. The "Jadranka" factory increased its capacity 21 percent during the last 3 months. Production increased 5 percent at "Vrba" and 22 percent at the "Zora" factory. The large leather factories at Pounj and Varazdin met their plans in October and early November.

The food-processing plants "Frank," "Krna," and "Badel," and all the breweries have met their plans. The printing enterprises "Litokarton," "Tipografija," and "Novina" also are working under their 1949 plans.

BOSNIAN INDUSTRY -- Politika, No 13080, 13 Nov 48

Among the enterprises in Bosnia and Herzegovina that have fulfilled their 1948 plans and are now producing toward their 1949 plans are: the match factory "Dolac," which met its 1948 plan 70 days ahead of schedule; the wood industry "Alija Aliagic" in Sarajevo, 86 days ahead of schedule; the Sarajevo brewery, 64 days; the iron and metal works in Tuzla, 64 days; "Elektrobosna" in Jajce, 55 days; the Iron Foundry (Livnica Zeleza) in Vares, 63 days; the Iron Foundry (Livnica Zeleza) in Zenica, 60 days; the Building Department of the carpentry sawmill at Drvar, 60 days; the mine of local importance at Gracanik near Bugojno, 60 days; and the mine of local importance at Strugovnik, 90 days ahead of schedule.

The tobacco factories in Sarajevo and Mostar have finished their plans. The textile mill in Sarajevo finished its plan 3 months ahead of schedule. The largest printing plant in Bosnia and Herzegovina, "Oslobodjenje" [sic] in Sarajevo, completed its plan 101 percent by 1 November. The railway car repair shop in Lipasla Most completed its plan 86 days ahead of schedule.

BOSNIAN INDUSTRIAL SUCCESSES -- Politika, No 13089, 24 Nov 48

The "Gradnica" coal mine (near Mostar) will complete its 1948 plan for coal production by 29 November. The granite quarry in Jablanica and the wood-processing plant of the State Motor Transport Enterprise (Zemaljsko Auto-Transportno Preduzece) in Mostar also are expected to complete their 1948 plans by that date.

- 2 -

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VOJVODINA INDUSTRIAL SUCCESSES -- Politika, No 13089, 24 Nov 48

Forty two industrial enterprises in the Vojvodina are reported to have fulfilled their 1948 plans as of 22 November. These include the tobacco station in Backa Palanka; the hemp factory "Pobeda" in Gajdobra, which met its plan 42 days ahead of schedule; the hemp factory "Partizan" in Kozarci /sic/, 40 days ahead of schedule; the very large brickworks, "Toza Markovic," in Kikinda, 42 days ahead of schedule; the Municipal Brickworks in Kikinda, 61 days ahead of schedule; the iron and steel foundry in Kikinda, 52 days ahead of schedule; the fish center in Apatin, 16 October; the machinery station and the basket factory in Apatin, 22 November; and the shoe factory "Prva Petoletka" in Subotica, 22 November.

INDUSTRIAL SITUATION IN CROATIA -- Politika, No 13090, 25 Nov 48

In a speech before the Congress of the Communist Party of Croatia, Dusan Brkic announced that, from 1945-1946 2,316 kilometers of railway track were opened to transportation, 121 new factories were established, 237 ships were salvaged and repaired, 26 installations of the wood industry were put into operation, 15,686 houses and about 7 kilometers of bridges were built in Croatia.

In 1939 the total value of Yugoslav industrial production was 7.1 billion dinars, as compared with 16 billion in 1947, and a figure of 32.1 billion in 1951 envisaged by the Five-Year Plan.

In 1946 industrial production reached the 1939 level whereas in 1947 the plan was exceeded by 117 percent and during the third quarter of 1948 by 98 percent. The industrial production plan for 1947 was 78 percent greater than that of 1946 and the 1948 plan was 117 percent greater than that of 1947.

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- 3 -

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